Mr. Hoarlis. Nothing lies like figures. [Laughter.]
Mr. Hoar. Sometimes people lie under misapprehension from not having read the figures before making speeches. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Hoar agreed that the future of the rolored rare was a bright one; but, without regard to where the blame rested for the ignorance of the colored people, he (Mr. Hoar believed that if the general government fild not assist in the work of their education that work would be postponed to a remote future. The white Democrats of the south had sinsenough to answer for. The suppression of an honest vote was one of the worst of crimes; but whatever may have been the faults of those people, Mr. Hoar said, they could not be justly counted with seeking by 'false pretenses' to get money from the treasury under this bill, or with having attered in the ear of the mation any pusillahimous cryy for help. This was a northern idea, and was based on the principle that the eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of thee."

No need of thee."

Mr. Wilson, of Maryland, in his maiden speech opposed the bill. He characterized it as the boldest attempt by Congress to dictate to and command the states in the matter of their education. It was of no use to argue—as some senators had argued—that Concress was no by this bill set abill as that Congress was not by this bill establish ing schools in the states. It was the enter ing schools in the states. It was the entering wedge for entire congressional control
to the school systems of the states. If
Congress could apply money to the public
schools of a state, why not to the public
reads of a state, Congress had nothing
whatever to do with either. If Congress
had power to aid state schools it had
power to support them altogether, and the
scanning of the people of the states on the
arm of the national Congress for school aid
would end in a grand national scheme of
education with headquarters at Washington. There was no greater manage to the

ton. There was no greater as now.
Hierties of the states.
Mr. Harris agreed with Mr. Morgan, Mr.
Coke, and Mr. Maxey, that Congress had no
power under the constitution to levy taxes
and appropriate the money so collected to
the purely state purpose of maintaining
the purely state purpose of maintaining and appropriate the money so collected to the purely state purpose of maintaining common schools. But if the question were free from constitutional objection, Mr. Harris would still oppose it for the reason that the money to be appropriated for this purpose, whether taken from the treasury of the several states or from the federal treasury, was drawn by taxation from the pockets of the people of the several states and territories.

At 5:15 the Senate went into executive resion, and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned until

THE HOUSE.

The morning business in the House occu-pied only a few minutes yesterday, after which the House went into committee of the whole Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair on the private calendar.

On the first bill on the calendar Mr. Scott,
of Penn-ylvania, offered a verbal amendment and then proceeded to deliver a speech
no the silver question.

no the silver question.

He prefaced his speech by expressing his He presided his speech by expressing his regret that gentlemen representine his own political faith had seen proper to anticipate their party opponents in their criticisms of the hist hemocratic President and Secretary of the Treasury who had occupied those positions in the just twenty-five years. And he desired further to say, in justice to a large majority of the gentleman represent their party in both branches of Congress, that he did not believe they would so far ignore facts as to intimate that "the organizations of wealth have succeeded in alarming the President and Secretary of the Treasury, as they have done in several previous administrations."

previous administrations."

The charge had been made that the Secretary of the Treasury was inimical to silver for the reason, it was alleged, that he had not paid out silver in the treasury for the retirement of government bonds. The government provided three grades of money, all of equal purchasing power in the market. To maintain this equality was one of the duties of the Secretary of the an of equal purchasing power in the market. To maintain this equality was one of the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury Department had not discriminated against silver, as it would have done had such a policy been pursued, but, on the contrary, the Secretary had endeavored to uphold it by refusing to arbitrarily compel those who did not want it to take it, and for which there was no law.

In 1879 Congress had passed a law which practical experience had since demonstrated was in violation of economic principles. And now, because these gentlemen, charged ander the law with the duty of carrying out this Utopian financial idea, realized that it was impossible for them to accomplish all that was intended, although having faithfully executed the provisions of the law, they were held responsible by the authors of the act of 1879 for the want of confidence on the part of the people in and the non-circulation of this cole.

on the part of the people in and the non circulation of this coin. He declared that if there be in circulation

on the part of the people in and the noncirculation of this coin.

He declared that if there be in circulation
a good dollar and a poor dollar, the rich
man will always get the good dollar and the
poor man the poor dollar. If public pelley
required that all dollars should be poor in
order to rob the creditor class of our people
in favor of the dollar, he appealed to this
House to in some way protect the man who
earned his bread and supported his family
by bis daily labor, and when he asked for
bread not to give him a stone. How this
could be done in any better way than by
giving the rich and poor alike a good dollar,
he did not know; but protect, in God's
name, the poor. The rich man could take
care of himself. He needed no sympathy,
nor was he entitled to any.

Mr. Scott then went into a discussion as
to what true money really consisted of, and
in so doing confined blimself to metallic
money, leaving out of the question paper
money, whether fiat or redeemable in coin.

Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, protested against
the private bill day being consumed in a
discussion of the silver question. He opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Scott,
that the claim should be paid in silver,
contending that it was not consistent for
the gold men to say that the bonds should
be paid in gold and the poor man's claim in
silver. The only business of this country was
not railroading and bondholding. The poor
man had some rights which should be recognized, and he proposed to vindicate the
payment of the bonds of the country. He was
then proceeding to make a speech in favor
of silver coinage when he was interrupted
by Mr. Reed, of Maine, who suggested that
Mr. Geddes was guilty of the same inconsistency with which he charged the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Why take up any
more time with financial speeches. The
majority of the House was entirely dissatisfied with the time taken up already.

Mr. Geddes, of any and any already.

Mr. Geddes, of any and any already.

med with the time taken up already.

Mr. Geddes, I suppose you were, because you have only heard the gold side.

Mr. Reed. I am as dissatisfied with the time being taken up on that side as on the other.

time being taken up on that side as on the other.

Mr. Geddes then started once more upon his speech when he was interrupted by Mr. Reed with the point of order that he was not speaking to the amendment.

Mr. Geddes inquired why Mr. Reed had not made that point against the geutleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reed replied that he had not done that gentleman the honor of listening to his speech, and therefore could not tell whether he had spoken to the amendment or not. He raised the point of order, not in any invidiousness to the gentleman from Ohio or the proposition he advanced, but he wished an adjudication of the question.

The chair stated that he did not chick.

tion.

The chair stated that he did not think that the gentleman was addressing himself to the amendment, and hoped that he would proceed to do so.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, while he depre-cated this character of discussion, could see

no way to prevent it unless gentlemen would observe the spirit of the rules.

Mr. Biand, of Missouri, hoped that the Home would have some respect for the committee on coinage, weights, and measures. He intended to ask that a day should be set apart for the consideration of the bill reported from that committee, and then the discussion could proceed.

Mr. Geddes, however, carried his point and resumed his speech. The five years of financial suffering preceding 1878, he said, had aroused the people to demand the legislation of 1878, requiring the coinage of not less than two million dollars per month. Had gold been driven out of the country and the evils pointed by the gold prophets come to pass? On the contrary, the business of the country had revived, the wages of labor increased, and manufacturers furnished employment to workmen.

Shortly after the conclusion of Mr. Geddes's speech the committee rose, and the House passed a dozen private bills.

On motion of Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, it was ordered that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday next.

The House then (at 4:45) took a recess until 7:20, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

EVENING SESSION. At its evening session the House passed forty-four pension bills and (at 9:40) ad-journed until Tuesday.

WINE AND MILK RAISERS. Reciprocal Courtesies Between Viti-

culturalists and Dairymen.

The following propositions relating to our ational viticultural industries were read before the convention of the American Agricultural and National Dairymen's Agricultural and National Dairymen's Association, New York, Feb. 17, 1876;
I'repesitions to be reflected upon by thicking men, who love their country, and who believe that exportation and importation should not be considered as paramount to demestic commerce, and whose philanthropy is not less than their patriottsm; whose home influone teaches them to lend willing aid to their fathers and their sons, their mothers and their wise, their brothers and their states, before exhausting their energies in behalf of the strangers; whose patriotism teaches them that the welfare of their fellow citizens comes next in their hearts to the welfare of their families; whose generous impulses compel them

les; whose generous impulses compet them to do unto their neighbor—first within their own country—as they would that their neighbor should do unto them, and whose political influence in a country where neighbor should do unto them, and whose coultical influence in a country where sources of the people and by the people." Shall be felt also "for the people." I. Viticulture is a time honored branch of agriculture, blessed by generations of experience, and one of the greatest sources of wide in all civilized countries where it can be successfully developed.

2. The pure product of the vine, whether is food or drink, is an unmixed blessing to markind, against which, after ages of expe-

as food or driuk, is an unmixed blessing to mankind, against which, after ages of expe-rience, no voice of the philanthropist is raised, but rather in favor of which the congress of great nations are exerted.

3. The viticultural area of the world is limited, and production has never equaled popular demand. To-day commerce re-quires tenfold the supply that is offered.

4. The substitution of pure wines as part of the daily need for poor as well as rich would, in this country, prove to be the most potent temperance agent and would give employment to millions of happy peo-ple, saving the country from a drain of vast millions now expended on ten and coffee and alcoholic stimulants.

5. The tendency toward popular excesses

nav dreumstances.
6. Gross intemperance is the result of extreme poverty, lack of home, or daily social pleasure, disease of body, undisciplined or criminal habits of mind, or undue interference with natural desires

circe with natural desires.

7. Viticulture as a national industry tends toward healthful and happy home life, the joyful union of man and woman and child in the innocent pleasures of the appetites, the rapid extinguishment of places of public entertainment exclusively devoted to men, and thereby of the chief cause of family disruption.

8. Viticulture utilizes otherwise waste places on the earth, beautifies the face of nature, ennoules agriculture, and furnishes

nature, ennobles agriculture, and furnishes to other husbandmen great markets near to heir doors for the supplies of the ord farmy it lends has plugante daily toll in the

from telestand colst he militone meal of the stamp of poverty's cruelty.

9. Videulture has attained a respectable foothold in this country and is rapidly advancing. Unobstructed, our people will soon produce sufficient for their own supply and hundreds of millions of gallons of wine and millions of boxes of raisins to assist in supplying those countries which have not our advantages.

10. Those who are now heart, soul, and pocket involved in this industry appeal to the people of their common country to reflect seriously on these propositions, to gainsay them if they can conscientiously, or to lend us their active encouragement if they find that we are in the right.

11. More than all at present, we ask for the good will of the public to over 6000 to

hey find that we are in the right.

11. More than all at present, we ask for he good will of the public in our efforts to reserve our products from the contaminating hand of the dishonest and contemptible. adulterator. We ask at least that trade shall be compelled to be honest with con-sumers. Chas. A. Wetmoder, Chief Executive Officer, State Viticultural Commission of California.

RESOLUTION RELATING TO ADULTERATED WINES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The convention called by the American Agricultural and the National Dairymen's Associations adourned at a late hour last evening in New on resolutions presented among others the following report:

following report:

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—
We have heard with pleasure the address of
Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, of California, in regard to the adulterations of wines, and respectfully offer the following resolution:

Reserved, That the adulterations of wines, and
the putting on the market of sluices of poisonous compounds called wines is one of the
signante frauds and crying abuses practiced on
the American public: this peril to health and
the demornaizing effects upon the growth of
grapes and the honest wine productions of the
country, we feel called upon to denounce and
hold that stringent laws should be enacted to
arrest this gross eyil and punish all offenders.
G. W. Bushang,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions.
The resolution was unamimously adopted.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A large attendance from the most important states of the Union was present, including several members of Congress. A table covered with choice samples of California raisins occupied a central place in the hall, where printed information relating to viticulture was being circulated several. viticulture was being circulated among egates. After the adjournment a large number of those present were entertained in the rooms engaged by the California delegate until a late hour, many choice samples of wines being offered to refresh the company after their labors.

Three-mile race-E street rink to-night.

Luxury and Health.
For most of the "ills that flesh is heir to"
there is nothing better than a good Turkish or Russian bath, provided it is at a first class establishment. During the past few months Dr. H. L. Bovee, 1417 G street northwest, has greatly improved and enlarged his facilities for bathing. Every improvement has been added which many years of experience has suggested, and no expense spared which could in any way add to the wants or comforts of his patrons. Having been the first to establish these elegant baths in our city, he deserves to secure the patronge which his enterprise and energy entitle him to at the hands of a generous public. Careful and attentive attendants are in charge, with the most perfect appointments in every respect. That the ventilation shall be perfect in every part of the whole establishment is a specialty. To realize the luxury, to say nothing of the good to be obtained by these baths, they must be taken at 1417 G street northwest. or Russian bath, provided it is at a first

AUBPRE WATER cures constipation,

Glove Fight at the Comique. There was a rattling glove contest at the heatre Comique last night between Billy Young, of Maryland, and Teddy Martin, of Foung, of Maryland, and Teddy Martin, of Boston. Young overweighted his antagonist some ten or fifteen pounds, but Martin made up in science what he lacked in weight, and the audience was highly delighted with the evident earnestness of the contestants. To-night there will be a sixtound contest between Paddy Duffy and Martin.

Three-mile race-E street rink to-night.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Gathered and Compiled Exclusively for the Saturday Edition of the "National Republican.". The fact that the trades are but sparingly

opresented among my fellow-citizens is not a new one. It is as old as slavery not a new one. It is as old as slavery itself. For while in some countries pretty much all of the labor requiring skill and ratient application is done by staves, in this country the policy has been to chain the colored race to mental service. The great effort has been to keep the colored man in the half-light of civilization, because in that condition he is too profoundly ignorant to aspire to anything higher, or better his condition. It was necessary to hold the colored race in ignorance in order to bread in the sense of dependence; to instruct him in skilled labor would have been to disclose to him the possibilities of his nature, and thus to arouse in him aspirations incompatible with dependence. It is true that in the south he was taught some of the coarse trades, in which, in fact, there was not much competition. But in the nort the dark shadow of his former condition of dependence seems to follow him as assiduously as his own. It is true enough that to the call for skilled labor in the public prints the colored people cannot respond to any great extent. No inducements have been offered to the colored men to perfect themselves in skilled labors, and not only this, but they have been debarred the overwerns.

ored people cannot respond to any great extent. No inducements have been offered to
the colored men to perfect themselves
in skilled labor, and not only this,
but they have been debarred the opportunity. Master workmen have not sought to
impart knowledge in their several branches
to the colored man; they have preferred
white apprentices, and this preference has
been so marked that it has amounted to
prohibition, except in some few cases.
Many have supposed that the colored man
lacked constructive powers; that he could
not, as a rule, master the details of trades
calling for a higher degree of skill; but the
fact is otherwise. The colored man does
not lack ingenuity; he has lacked opportunity and inducement and encouragement,
he lacks them, and must continue to
until broader views prevail among the
masses of people. It is a fact that the
higher you ascend through the strata of
society the less prejudice against the colored
man is found. Even the master class in the
south has been more friendly to the colored
man than those of the north. The man who
employs asks for skill and not color, and
when the trades open their doors to the colored man and give him the opportunity to
become a skilled workman he will not lack
employment because of the color of his skin.
Ile will, when that happens, enter a field employment because of the color of his skin. He will, when that happens, enter a field which ought to be free to all competitors, and a field in which each has to fight his own methor.

and a field in which each has to fight his own battles.

Bishop Ferguson, the Episcopal bishop who was sent to the west coast of Africa a year ago from this country, has baptized a king of one of the most powerful tribes on the coast.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church will give a grand musical and dramatic entertain-ment on St. Pattek's examine.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church will give a grand musical and dramatic entertainment on St. Patrick's evening.

T. Thomas Fortune, of the New York Freeman, is spoken of for the presidency of the National Press Association.

The Washington Cadets will parade on Monday next, Washington's birthday.

J. W. Crumell's paper at the Sunday school convention on Sabbath last was rather unexpected, and if it had not been for the respect that the Rev. Laws had for the occasion there would have been a war of words that was not on the programme.

Ir. Black will read a paper before the Bethel Literary Society on Tuesday next. Subject, "The Evil Influence of Secret Societies."

icties."

Hon. John W. Smyth is in the city.

It is a striking indication of progress of
the liberality in this city that Hon. Fred-rick Douglass and wife were invited to a
iplomatic reception at the executive man-

There should be a monument erected in se of the city parks in memory of John

one of the city parks in memory of John Brown.

Rev. T. B. Everet and the Rev. W. H. Lenard will lecture in the interest of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church on the evening of the 23d instant and March 2.

Charles Boyd and Miss Alice Cartwright were married on Thursday evening at Mount Zion, West Washington. The marriage was attended by numerous friends.

The Colored National Press Association will meet in this city on the 19th of April. ill meet in this city on the 19th of April.
The Industrial Building and Saving Asso-lation, of the District, bids fair to be a

fation, of the District, bids fair to be a grand success.

John Johnson, the son of the Rev. R. Johnson, celebrated the 11th year of his with On vectoral at 20th Volument arenue. They had quite a distringuished gathering, numbering about wenty-five boys and girls. The table was and somely decorated. and somely decorated.

The Masonic celebration that is to be given in the city, either in May or June, accompanied with an industrial fair, will be

a grand affair, Charles Marshall has the sympathy of his numerous friends in the death of his mother. mother.
The Congregational Church, Seventeenth and P streets, will hold a fair in March.
Howard Union Alumni banquet bids fair to be one of the most important gathering of the season.

fair to be one of the most important gatherings of the season.

Frod. James, of Howard University, is improving health and will be out soon.

Frederick Haron Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, ir., and Virginia L. Douglass, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 17, 1870, died at Hillsdale, D. C., Feb. 9, 1886. He was a promising youth, and was universally admired and beloved for his gentlemanly deportment and kindness. His death was a severe blow to his parents.

The ladies of West Washington have organized a sewing circle, as follows: Mrs. S. A. Ruffin, president; Mrs. Elize Hewlit, vice president; Miss H. V. Jones, secretary; Mrs. Martha Harris, assistant secretary. The object is to assist in charitable work.

The Baptist Sabbath School Union held their quarterly meeting on Sunday last at the Virginia Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. R. S. Laws, pastor; W. F. Allen, superintendent. The exercise opened with prayer by Rev. Tompkins, after which the president of the association addressed the meeting. P. A. Taylor, David Henry, Benney Bench, Miss Mary Thornley, and Miss Hosa Spine assisted in the exercises. The secretary, Miss M. E. Prior, read the quarterly report. The Wayland male quartette rendered several beautiful and appropriate selections.

Bishop Gibbons will preach at St. Augus-

printe selections.

Bishop Gibbons will preach at St. Augustine's on Feb. 28, and administer confirmation in the afternoon.

Bethel A. M. E. Church was crowded on Thesday was a constant.

Bethel A. M. E. Church was crowded on Tucaday evening last by a memorial meeting held by the Bethel Historical and Literary Association, to commemorate and pass resolutions of condolence upon the death and public services of Gen. David Hunter. Lewis H. Douglass, in a very neat and appropriate address, called the attention of the audience to the object of the meeting. He then introduced Hon. Frederick Douglass, who delivered an eloquent address. The Hon. P. H. Lynch, Prof. P. G. W. Cook, Gen. Robert Small, and Geo, M. Arnold delivered appropriate addresses.

H. PRICE WILLIAMS.

THE King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from colds and coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Hull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

THE Updegrave Bros., double acrobatic and trick skating. E Street Rink, this afternoon and to-night. Best ever in the city.

She Wished He Were a Star. "I wish I were you star," he said dream-

"So do I," she returned promptly, heroically swallowing a yawn.
"And why, dear one," he asked impul-sively, "why do you wish I were you bril-liant orb?" liant orb?"
"Because," she replied in cold, matter-of-fact Bostonese tones, "because you brilliant orb is 11,760,971 miles away." And he faded silently out like a mist before a sum-

Respectable Druggists

Never deceive the public, but beware of the Cheap John druggists who offer you a plaster called "Capsicum," "Capsicia," "Capsicia," "Capsicia," "Capsicia," "Capsicia," "Capsicia," "Capsicia," or "Capsicia," and tell you that it is substantially the same as the genoine Benson's Capeline Plaster, or even better. They ask less for the imitation, for it costs less; but as a remedial agent it is absointely worthless. The reputation of Benson's as the only plaster possessing actual and high curative qualities is the result of many years' experiment and honorable dealings on the part of the proprietors; and 5,000 physicians, pharmacists, and druggists indones it as the best ever made. Protect yourself against deception by buying of reputable dealers only, and avoid mistakes by personal examination. The genuine has the "Three Scais" trademark, and in the center is cut the word "Capcine." Respectable Druggists

A TALE OF A FICKLE RIVER.

Whatever soil is washed up on a shore of the old Missouri river belongs by law to the owner of the shore. Sometimes a whole farm gradually changes hands by crossing the wicked river in solution. Then the surveyors put a little took in the Missouri on the maps and say that it has shifted its

Maj, Dugro Buckhinge was born on a little farm not far below Omaha, and the pretty white farm house in which he first saw light was not over 500 feet from the river. Until two years ago the major had lived happily on the farm. His father and mother were buried on the sale of a bill lived happily on the farm. His father and mother were buried on the side of a hill close by, and he could see the red roof of the school where morality and modern ideas were whacked into him from his doorstep. When the major was not out in his corolield swearing at the bired man, he was at home reading the Bible or playing with his wife and little ones. He was rough, but he was good.

When he was at home he complained that the Missouri was the crookedest and the dirtiest and the snaggiest stream in creation, but when he paid a visit to New York he knocked a man down and jumped on his chest for denying that it was the most plorious waterway in the world. On Sundays the major taught in the Sunday school near his place.

is place.
It was two years ago that the river began It was two years ago that the river began to wash away the farm and cast up the soil on the opposite shore, which belonged to Lawyer Beeming, of New York. The major had not lived there all his life not to know what that meant. Each week a foot or two of land was gone. Then the water seemed to double its thiersh energy, and as it undermined the soil sometimes ten feet would cave in at once and disappear. The major's farm was a long, narrow strip of land, and before a year had passed there was nothing left but the house and about thirty feet of the farm.

before a year had passed there was nothing left but the house and about thirty feet of the farm.

The major knew nothing about law, but he had a very long head. One day he fastened ropes around his house, hired all the house had been heighborhood, and had the house had out with the little ones, and then the major poled the house into deep water and let it drift. Mrs. Buckbinge and the children sat in the parlor looking back at the dim Nebraska shore and the old red-topped school house, while the major stood in the back door of the kitchen and kept his eye on the great and growing state of Iowa, to which his farm had been taken by the river. "Wherever the durn house lands I'm a-goin' to settle," he said, "for I'm drifting just as my property did and I'm bound to strike the same place."

In an hour the little house grounded on a point which had been newly made by the river. The major ordered his household to forage, while he bustled around for horses. Before night the house was hauled high and dry and the major marked off with stakes

Before night the house was hauled high and dry and the major marked off with stakes the amount of land which he considered was his own. Then he had his farming implements brought over and in a little while erected a good stout fence around his wayward farm. The major got out his rife and declared that he was prepared to defend his property against all concers.

During the winter the major maderiends with his neighbors, and swore that of all the states in the Union Iowa was the ideal of his heart. He worked his way into the village Sunday-school and told the scholars to beware of the evil one and to vote the Republican ticket always. He was elected as an elder in the church, and, was elected as an elder in the cl was elected as an elder in the church, and, on the strength of that, borrowed seed for next year's crop. In the spring the major worked hard. He plowed up his land, sowed his early crop, and got things in good shape.

owed his early crop, and got things in good shape.

A lawyer came down from Omaha in May and hunted for the major. The two "Are you Mr. Buckhinge?" asked the

"I am," said the major.
"Well, I learn that you have squatted pon some land owned by one of my "Oh, you have, have you?" The major became freezingly polite. A little party of church friends who were with him drew way,
"Yes, I have; and what's more, I now

hand you a notice to quit."

The major crumpled up the bit of white paper which was handed to him and

paper which was handed to him and stamped on it.

"I'm a man of peace, and I have deep religious feelings," he said, "but durn my eyes if I ketch you around my house I'll fill you so full of lead that it'll take two horses to draw your bearse."

Then they parted. The major went home and cleaned his rifle, After the family prayers his wife sat up until midnight molding bullets, while he himself sharpened the old ax on the grindstone. In the morning two marshals came out to the farm and ordered the Buckhinge family to leave. The major got out his rifle, but before he could make a move he was thrown on his back and disarmed. Then he was handcuffed and taken away to jail. Mrs. Buckhinge rowed that she would be true to her husband, and she made a loophole in the door of the house, and when the marshals came back she poked the muzzle of the rifle out and said that she would die rather than give up

house, and when the marshals came back she poked the muzzle of the rifle out and said that she would die rather than give up her home. The marshals retreated, but in the afternoon came back and opened fire on the house with rifles. The poor mother at last crept out of the house with her children and wandered away half naked.

Kind neighbors fed the family for a while, and the major was at last set free when he promised that he would abandon the farm. The first thing he did was to hire hurses and haul the old home up the shallows until he had taken it far enough to float over to the thirty feet of the old farm which the Missouri had spared. The house was dragged up to its old foundation.

As there was no farm left the major told his family to take care of the house until he came back. When he started away to search for a living the major cried for the first time in his life. He carned a little money here and there at odd jobs and sent all he could to his wife and children. All last winter he worked in St. Jo, heart hungry for home, but afraid to go back to the farm house lest he might lose a dollar and thus deprive the children of some little comfort or luxury.

One morning last spring he got this letter:

DEAR HUSBAND: Come home at once. Let

One morning last spring he got this letter:

DEAR HUSBAND: Come home at once. Let nothing delay you. Your wife,

With a quaking heart the major hurried back to the farm house with his rifle slung over his shoulder. What was his surprise to find that the Missouri had changed its course a half-mile above and had washed the old farm back again, with an addition of twenty acres. The neighbors had joined together to surprise the absent man. They contributed seed, plowed the land, and sowed the early crop.

The major wept as he embraced his little wife and then he knelt down and offered up a thankful prayer. On the next day he became a Democrat and now lives a life of contentment and true happiness.

The Only One on Record.

"No. 7" says pleasant and surprising things. Who will not hasten to hear them They concern men, women, and children, being about the beauty and comfort of at being about the beauty and comfort of at-tire and house-furnishing. So lovely! So cheap! And these articles are to be found— where? Of course at A. Kaufman's Com-bination Store, 1241-1243 Eleventh street southeast. If any one else can offer such beauties and such bargains he has been too bashful to inform the public.

Kaufman is the people's friend;
 His praise and profit shall not end.

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[Elmira Garette.]

"Mamma," said a little fifth ward boy ingubriously the other day as he laid down a volume of tolographical sketches of the Presidents; "I don't believe I'll ever be a President. I ain't got the chance. I wasn't brung up right."

"Why, child, you have the same chance that other little boys lave."

"No, I ain't; I wasn't born in a log cabin, nor I ain't drove a team on the canal, nor had to read the spellin' book by the light of a pine knot, nor had to split rails, nor nothin' like the rest of the boys who got there. I tell you, mother, I'm handleapped on this presidential business."

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Col. Shiffles to Judge Pokeberry, as the twain stood with empty glasses in hand betwain stood with empty glasses in hand beside the bar at Willard's last night.
"That would be decidedly inconvenient,"
replied the judge, "unless you could have
it arranged so as to telescope it. But why
do you make such a foolish wish?"
"I can't help wishing for such an enormous neck and for square rods of palate
every time I drink a glass of this incomparable wine. The sensation is so delicious
I want to prolong it."
"You're not far off in that," said the
judge, "for Morizet See is, by all odds, the
most delightful wine that ever flowed across
the palate of an epicure."

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Hotel cashier—"Sorry, sir, but we do not cash any checks." "But'l am from California, and have \$400,000 in bank in San Francisco." "Very likely, but how are we to know that?" that?"
"Well, sir, here is the copy of an affildavit which Miss Swillers has filed against
in a suit for breach of promise."
"I beg a thousand pardons. Happy to
accommodate you. If you run short again
during your stay just hand your check in at
any time."

Don't shop on Feb. 22.

Dakota. Against the cold, clear sky a smoke
Curls like some column to its dome,
An ax with far, faint, boyish stroke
Hings feebly from a snowy home.
"Oh father, come! The slame burns low,
We freeze in this vast field of snow."

But far away, and long and vain.
Two horses plunge with snow to breast,
The weary father drops the rein—
He rests in the eternal rest;
And high saginst the blue profound
A dark bird circles round and round.
—Jougain Miller, in the Centu

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DIED.

RICHARDSON.—After a long and painful III-ness, ANN V. RICHARDSON, the beloved wife of James Richardson, who departed this life February 19, at 6 a. m. Funeral from residence, 432 N. J. ave, S. E., at 2 o'clock; then proceed to Israel C. M. E. Church, at 3 p. m. Sunday. February E. Friends and relatives are invited to attend BLAIR.—In Richmond, Va. on 14th of February, in her Edd year, Mrs. Louisa E. Blair, relief of Col. Walter D. Blair. reliet of Col. Walter D. Blair.

BRIGHT.—On Friday, Fch. 19, at 8 o'clock a.

m. Monkin A., beloved wife of Albert W.
Bright and daughter of Win. E. Hutchinson.
Funcral from the residence of her father. No.
1820 Pennsylvania avenue southeast suriay,
the 21st instant, at a o'clock p. m. Friends of
the family are invited to attend.

*
SMITH.—Martin G. SMITH, beloved, wife of
william H. Smith, at her residence, 1643 East
Capitol street, at 2:35 o'clock on Friday. Febriary 19th instant, after a long and patural
illness.

Hiness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.
[Louisiana papers please copy.]

GURLEY.—Entered into root, Friday, the 19th day of February, at 7 6 clock p. m. Eura, E. Gurley, widow of the late Rev. P. B. Gurley, D. D. Sotlee of funeral hereafter.

OVER.—On Friday, February 19, 1886, at 3:3, p. m., FRANK OVER, in the fifth year of his age at 421 First street southeast. Funeral from Israel C.M. E. Church, Mon-lay, Feb. 22, at 1 webset, p. m. Friends and cistives respectfully invited to attend.

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HINTS FOR THE HOUSHOLD.

To relieve houseness and tickling in the broat: Make a gargle of the white of an egg caten to a froth, adding a half-guest of sweet-

Wesh black stockings thoroughly in strong all and water; wash again in a weaker solution, and finish by a thorough rissing in clear safe. Stockings tims washed will not crock. When color in a fabric has been destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralies the cid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original-solor.

Low walls to rooms are being advocated in England as really affording better ventilation through not providing for an upper strats of all but fremovable foul air, and tending to prevent draught. An excellent recipe for removing paint or greate spots from garafents is to mix four teaspoonfuls of alcohol with a tablespoonful of salt. Shake the whole well together, and apply with a brush or sponge.

Piscolored tea and coffee pots may be cleaned by filling them with water in which two or three tables poonfuls of wood askes have been placed and letting it both up, then wast thoroughly with hot scapsuds and rinso. To rerive gilt frames take the white of eggs, two ounces; chloride of potash or soda, one ounce. Mix well, and after dusting the frames apply will a soft brish. If the gilt has been simply tarnished it appears equal to new.

The Decourder and Formisher says the socret drawers, so valued in a past generation, in es-critoires and cashinets, have again come into fashion, and much mechanical ingenuity is shown in devising means of operating them, as by hidden springs, &c. Should the varnish on a piano tarnish or be-come cloudy, wipe with chamols skin or soft, icold dampened in water, then with dry, soft loth. Next rub thoroughly the surface with a sew drops of sweet oil and turpentine, and then emove these by rubbing.

A mixture of rain water, cologne, and giveer-ine should be kept by those who are troubled with roughness of the skin. Apply to the face and hands after washing. Bean water is also good for rough skin. Fut a handful in a bag and dip it in warm water and wash with it. Vinegar sauce is made by putting salt and pepper in a shallow dish and pouring vinegar over them, a little at a time, beating constantly, while beating add olive oil also, little by little, and then add chopped parsley. If this sauce is used with cold meat, add mustard to the pepper and salt.

New York Sun.)

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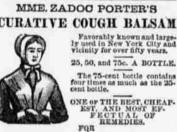
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NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.

IT 18 NOT TOO LATE IN THE YEAR to begin taking The Century Magazine. The February number, a second edition of which is now ready, contains the first chapters of Mr. Howells's new novel, and of Mr. Stockton's novelette. The Critic says it presents "a brave array of fletien,"

Indian Summer, by W. D. Howells, Zeph, by Helen Jackson (H. H.) Domesties, by William A. Burler, Every Day Religion, by James Freeman

My Study, by Austin Phelps, Oceana, by James Anthony Fronde. England as Seen by an American Banker. Social Studies in England, by 8. K. Bolton French Dishes for American Tables, by Pierr An Apache Campaign, by Capt. J. G. Bourke.

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